

Restructuring and purposes industrial heritage of Ukraine

Mironenko Valeriy, Jiang Jialong, *Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, Chongqing University*

In pre-revolutionary Ukraine, there were over 300 thousand a greater degree of small companies of food industry, which was dominated by manual labor. Large companies (such as factories) were in distilling, sugar, confectionery, tobacco and certain other industries. A number of industries (vitamins, margarine, food concentrates) was not at all, and tea and canning industries were underdeveloped. Food industry has been placed irregularly. Almost all of the sugar and alcohol industry is in Ukraine.

During the prewar five-year plan (1929 - 1st half 1941), many of the food industry have been reconstructed and furnished high-technology, modern factories are built. During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45, the German fascist invaders caused great harm to the food industry companies in the occupied areas. In 1945, output fell by 1.9 times compared to 1940, and for some types of products (meat, sugar) fell below the 1913 level. After the war, restored and technically upgrade destroyed the company, built the latest. In 1973 the food industry had more than 11 thousand companies on its own balance sheet, with the total number of employees (including new buildings, farms, factories and procurement organizations, academic institutions and industry management personnel) to 3 million people. Industrial personnel. Made hundreds of industrial and agro-industrial associations. On 1 July 1973 numbered 2407 branch factories, shops and area 12 634 mechanized and automated. Extensively used for the production of the band Production of butter, automatic screw presses for extracting oil from seeds, extraction installation for the continuous acts of vegetable oil, auto lanes for bottle washing, filling and capping milk production, bottling beer and liquors, and other modern equipment . Productivity for 1941-73 has increased by more than 3 times, and the gross output - almost 5 times. The share in total industrial output in the USSR was 20% (1973). Progress has been made in the development and strengthening of resource base of the food industry, improved geographical distribution companies. During the Russian authorities in the former Soviet Union has developed a unified system of separation of production areas. So, for example, the Urals was the forge of resources for the heavy industry. And Ukraine, in turn, was the "breadbasket of the USSR", geographical location, rich fertile soil, plenty of water (rivers Dnieper, Dniester, Bug, Donets). Historically, the terrain of today's Ukraine for centuries people lived (Cossacks), whose main occupation was: wars, which meant the formation of a small village towns, in turn, whose population was in need of supplies. Specifically, the historical aspect is strongly influenced by the terrain to create a massive Ukrainian Agro-Industrial Complex. As we understand, in the Donets Basin are a lot of the heavy industry companies, which employ millions of people, so there was a need to increase the number of companies of the food complex, such as bakeries, dairies, factories beers, meat processing plants,

etc. But work on imported raw materials was not profitable and therefore at once with the industry has evolved as the food industry and agriculture. [1]

As technological base, structure, technical and economic performance and infrastructure development food industry in Ukraine is far behind the developed nations, particularly with respect to the complex processing of raw material, mechanization and automation of production operations, as well as packing and packaging products.

August 24, 1991 the Supreme Council of Ukraine proclaimed its independence, confirmed by referendum December 1, 1991. After the collapse of the Soviet Union Ukrainian industry was involved in the process of partial de-industrialization, which, unlike Western countries, had no post-industrial nature.

South-East of Ukraine passed through it at least three times - in royal Russia in the days of John Hughes, in Stalin's Five-30s and after World War II, when the whole industry is rebuilt and after the collapse of the Soviet Union . Experience in a non-trivial even for our own, is prone to a variety of experiments of the country. Experience is extremely important so far.

Objectively, in the East of Ukraine after the collapse of the USSR industry was preserved in much better condition than in the West. And then it's not just that the East was originally developed more - any major city in western Ukraine in the late 80s, when viewed from above it today, can also be seen as a center of hi-tech. However, the waste of the industry occurred very quickly. Why do we plant when near foreigner border - literally under such slogans was de-industrialization of Western Ukraine? In the East, too, sawed plants and factories to the metal, but the process was somewhat slower and less enthusiastic. Deterrent here was, among other causes, innate understanding of the industrial heritage as a value, which is important in itself. Be deprived of these ideas, there will be nothing. Or vice versa: understand, imagine, construct. It all depends on what we want ourselves.

A month later, the world will mark the 25th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. April 26, 1986 a series of explosions destroyed 4th power unit of Chernobyl NPP and the environment has got a huge amount of radioactive substances. The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear disaster was the largest in the history of mankind. More than 50 workers power and firefighters who participated in extinguishing the fire at the plant, were killed instantly. According to various estimates, the number of deaths from cancer due to exposure of radiation ranges from 4 to 200 thousand people. Earlier this year, the Government of Ukraine reported that remove restrictions on tourism to the exclusion zone of Chernobyl NPP and its grounds will be open to the public. Meanwhile, construction of steel structure weighing 20 tons, which will hide under a power entirely, completed in 2013.

Power languid.

Manages the activities of Ukrainian nuclear power state nuclear energy company "Energoatom". As of 2006, Ukraine had four nuclear power plants with a total number of operating units - 15 units. Ukraine also has three inactive nuclear power plant:

1. The Chernobyl nuclear power plant - from December 15, 2000 decommissioned.

2. Chigirinskaya AES - built only station building. Construction stopped. Was abandoned in 1989, as a consequence of Chernobyl.

3. Crimean nuclear power plant - built only station building. Construction stopped in Soviet times, when it became clear that the design was made an underestimation of seismic activity of the Crimean region. Monopoly supplier of nuclear fuel (nuclear fuel assemblies) - Russian corporation TVEL (most of the fuel for Ukraine's fuel rods are made of Ukrainian uranium). In 2004, four Ukrainian nuclear power plants produced 53.2% of the country's electricity. By 2030, Ukraine plans to build 9 new nuclear power plants and 2 more units will be in various stages of construction. So far, all Ukrainian nuclear power plants equipped with Russian-made reactors of VVER-440 and VVER-1000. Now Ukraine is planning to hold an international tender for construction of new units.

4. The remaining Soviet heritage were: military pier - Balaklava and Sevastopol naval factory

References

[1]Sost. Noskov, VA, Bespalov, NE, NI Nicholas. "Study the history of Ukraine in the schools"[C]// Proceedings of the Regional Scientific and Practical Conference. Donetsk, November 22-23,1994: 132.

[2]Trans. With Ukr. Ed. About Chablis.Socio-Economic Geography of Ukraine. Lviv: Sweet, 1995. 40. III.

[3]AG Babenko. Managing productivity of labor. Donetsk: IEP NAS, 1996. 270.

[4] K, Naukova Dumka. Region: structural and investment aspects of transition. Donets: Gos. Tech. Univ., 1994. 278s. Table.

[5] Features market Economy in Transition: Sat Sci. Of articles. Part 1. Donetsk: Gos. Tech. Univ - Donetsk: DonTU, 1996. 194s.

[6] Ed. TA Remizovskoy. Atlas of Ukraine. Donetsk: 1982. P24.